

From the Globe.

"THE CREDIT SYSTEM."

Four of the minor branches of this system have just fallen from the trunk in Baltimore: The "Baltimore Savings Institution," the "Patapsco Savings Fund," and the "City Trust Company," have stopped payment. This is not a stoppage of specie payment; for we believe they all promised to pay in nothing but corporation promises; but it is a total failure. We have on hand one of the Patapsco notes, which read as follows, viz:

TWO. TWO.

No. 255. A.

THE PATAPSCO SAVINGS FUND WILL pay the bearer TWO dollars on demand at their office in current BALTIMORE notes. June 1st, 1840.

E. F. COOKE, President.

To garnish off the humbug, it has a picture of the "Declaration of Independence" on the top, of WASHINGTON on the left, of a female on the right, and of another at the bottom.

Would that Washington and Jefferson, and Franklin, and Hancock, had power to annihilate the knaves who make use of them to recommend these paper cheats to a too credulous people!

This promise was made only three months ago—made undoubtedly to be purposely broken! Probably the working men are not cheated by these small concerns out of more than A HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. The good WHIG farmers, mechanics and laborers will forget it in a week, and hurra for its authors, their cabins and conshings, with as "generous a confidence" as ever!

We annex an article from the Baltimore Republican, showing what party is responsible for the issue of these fraudulent promises, reminding our neighbors, that through the firmness of a Democratic Congress, our farmers, mechanics, and laborers are paid all small sums in hard cash.

WHO ARE THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL PARTY. READER, JUDGE FOR YOURSELF—HERE ARE THE FACTS.

The Legislature of Maryland is composed, as is well known, of the members of two Houses—the members of the Senate, and the members of the House of Delegates. Last year, the Democrats had a majority in the House of Delegates of 15, and the Federal Whigs a majority of 3 in the Senate.

Now let us look at the facts. On reference to the Journal of the House of Delegates, page 178, is to be found the following:

"Mr. Spencer, (a Democrat, and now one of the Van Buren Electors,) chairman of the Committee on the Currency, made a further report in part, of a bill entitled 'An act to restrain private Banking, and to prohibit any corporation, or individual, or association of individuals, from issuing any paper intended to circulate as a paper currency.'"

This bill was taken up and passed by the House on February the 23d, (see journal, pages 333 and 334,) and was sent to the Senate 4th March, (see page 401.)

NOW LET US SEE WHAT THE

WHIG SENATE DID.

The bill which passed the house was called up in the Senate, March 20th, and rejected by the following vote:

For the bill—Messrs. Ely, Evans, Martin, Mauley, Scott—5. 67—ALL DEMOCRATS.

Against the bill—Messrs. Potts, Beck-

ett, Donoho, Goldsborough, of D., Magruder, Pratt, Purnell, Stewart, Turner—9. 67—ALL WHIGS.

Now reader, here is the evidence, such as no man will dare deny, that the Democrats did pass a bill in the House to prevent such swindling establishments as the "Patapsco Savings Fund" from robbing the community; and that now, instead of having our streets covered with miserable swindlers, had the Whigs, who had a majority in the Senate, passed the bill, we would have had a good currency. Let the poor man, and woman, too, who have been swindled out of their hard earnings by these villainous establishments, visit upon the heads of the proper persons the scorn and indignation of which they are deserving.

There are facts which cannot be gained, and we ask the reflecting portion of the community to ponder well upon them before they again entrust their interests in the hands of Federal leaders. Let these facts be spread far and wide—the light of truth should pervade all sections.

OTHER ENIGMAS, &c.—"The ballot box—the cartridge box." Was the toast of Mr. Crittenden at Nashville. We have it from a distinguished Whig; and if the Banner denies it again we will out with his name. Our unhappy neighbor misunderstands this case. It is one of no ordinary character. Is treason the less treason because plotted in private? By no means. More anon.—Nash. Union.

A fellow calling himself a grandson of Nathan Macon, of North Carolina, has been flourishing in Harrisburg, drinking the best wines at Wilson's, smiling on the ladies—and cutting out of valuable works in the State Library, views worth \$500, which latter circumstance caused suspicion that he was not all he pretended, and so he was taken and put into jail. These pretended great men are mostly very small animals.—Sat. Cour.

A machine has been invented in Maryland, which husks and shells forty bushels of corn per hour.

THE STANDARD.

GEORGETOWN, SEPTEMBER 30, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

MARTIN VAN BUREN

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

OHIO ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

BENJAMIN JONES, of Wayne county,

FRANCIS A. CUNNINGHAM, of Preble.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st District, John H. Gerard,

2nd " James B. Cameron,

3d " Christopher Sroufe,

4th " Nathan Kelly,

5th " James Cole,

6th " William Skinner,

7th " John A. Fulton,

8th " George W. Sharp,

9th " Daniel Karsner,

10th " John P. Hambleton,

11th " Samuel Smith,

12th " Calvin Ackley,

13th " James Hoagland,

14th " Ephraim Wood,

15th " Joseph Lewis,

16th " John Sherman,

17th " William Deford,

18th " Matthias Shepler,

19th " James Simeral.

OCTOBER ELECTION.

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO,

WILSON SHANNON.

For Congress,

WILLIAM DOAN.

For Representatives

Of the District composed of Brown, Clermont and Clinton,

DAVID G. DEVORE, of Brown County,

THOMAS J. BUCHANAN, of Clermont,

THOMAS L. CAROTHERS, of Clinton.

For Sheriff,

JOHN J. HIGGINS.

For Auditor,

JAMES J. SMITH.

For Recorder,

DAVID CRAWFORD.

For Commissioner,

SAMUEL KERR.

For Coroner,

SYLVESTER SHAW.

YOUNG MEN'S ADDRESS.

We publish, on the first page, the first part of the address to the young men of Ohio. It contains a condensed but comprehensive history of the course pursued by the opposition in their endeavors to overthrow the present Administration and elevate their "available candidate" to the Presidency. It also contains abundant and most condemning proof of the unfairness and duplicity of Gen. Harrison.

A NEW GAME.

The "Muskingum Valley" says—"Our honest, honorable, and truly magnanimous opponents have now in circulation in the country, as far as we know, in all the townships of this [Morgan] county, written PLEDGES, which they are importuning the people to subscribe, representing that they have supported the administration and now declare their intention of leaving it to 'vote for Harrison, Tyler, and Corwin.' We have heard of two or three instances where individuals, in an unfortunate moment of intoxication permitted their names to be used, which they regretted in sober hours."

A similar game is resorted to in this county, and some who have signed their "straight-out" papers won't stay "straight-out." They say they have been deceived. Let democrats be on their guard when they sign papers, lest they sell themselves, body and soul, to the bank aristocracy.

SMALL BILLS.

By reports made last winter to the Legislature by the Bank Commissioners, it was made known that certain banks had been transporting their specie to the east and selling it at a premium, thus rendering themselves unsound and subjecting those who held their bills to much hazard. This it was known they might do so long as they were allowed to supply the demand for change by issuing their small notes to circulate instead of specie. The legislature to secure the public against such hazard, passed a law to prohibit them from issuing any more small bills. This law has been denounced by the advocates of a rag currency throughout the State, as being the cause of the present scarcity of small change. They seem to forget that the banks are to blame for violating law and refusing to pay out the specie which they have locked up in the vaults for the very purpose of producing this scarcity and punishing the people for this act of their Legislators. Whose will shall be law? the banker's, or the people's, as expressed through their representatives?

67 The fourth page of this paper contains important and interesting foreign news.

Great Meeting of the Democracy at Russellville.

In pursuance of public notice, one of the largest Democratic Meetings ever held in this part of the State, convened at Russellville on Wednesday, the 23d instant.

The vast assemblage organized in the Christian Church, at 10 o'clock. On motion of Col. John J. Higgins, the following gentlemen were appointed officers of the meeting:

Col. NATHAN ELLIS, President.

Vice Presidents.

GEN. LOUDON, of Brown Co.

DANIEL RIED, Esq., do

MR. JOHN ELLISON, do

COL. GLASCOCK, of Highland Co.

JOHN MCCORMICK, of Adams Co.

COL. P. LASHBROOK, of Kentucky.

CAPT. G. MONTAGUE, do

Secretaries.

COL. MCKNIGHT,

A. ELLISON, Esq.

The meeting being organized, they left the Church and marched, under the command of Col. RAMEY, to a stand erected for the speakers in a large shady grove east of the town.

Order of procession.

1st. Officers and Speakers.

2d. Revolutionary Soldiers.

3d. Citizens of Kentucky.

4th. Citizens of Highland.

5th. Citizens of Clinton.

6th. Citizens of Clermont.

7th. Citizens of Adams.

8th. Citizens of Brown.

Having arrived at the stand, they halted and the Revolutionary Soldiers, the Speakers and officers ascended the stand. When the venerable Soldiers who lived in the time that tried men's souls, and who fought for liberty in the bloody battles of the Revolution, were presented on the front of the stand, the immense assemblage made the woods resound by cheering loud and long in honor of their guests.

After the cheering subsided and silence was restored, the assembly was addressed by Gen. McDowell of Highland, and Mr. Baldwin of Clinton; when the meeting adjourned for one hour. After dinner, the meeting was addressed by Messrs Doan, Buchanan and Hamer. Of the Speakers, whose powers are so well known, it is unnecessary to say any thing, except that they spoke in a manner highly creditable, to themselves and satisfactory to the audience.

We have heard no one who pretended to be a judge, estimate the number present at less than five thousand; and have heard estimates that varied from that to ten thousand. But few that were not voters were present. There were no free dinners, no unmeaning shows nor nonsensical songs to attract the people; but those who were there, came to hear subjects discussed that effected their interests in a far greater degree; and by the attention with which they listened to the speakers, they showed that they were aware of the importance of the questions involved in the present contest.

TAXES, AGAIN.

The whig papers of this county have published a review by the editor of the Cincinnati Gazette of Mr. Hamer's communication on the subject of taxes.—The object of the editor of the Gazette seems to be to keep up the alarm raised by whig treasurers for party purposes, which Mr. Hamer sought to allay by exposing their misrepresentations. They held out the idea that bills of a less denomination than five dollars were not to be received, under any consideration, in payment for taxes. This Mr. Hamer contradicted. The following paragraph is from the Gazette:

"Mr. Hamer asks: 'how can he (the collector) refuse small bills for the amount due for county, township and school purposes? He dare not do it.' Let us see, (says the Gazette.) He dare not refuse, if the law permit him to receive them, or if it requires their receipt. You assert that no law requires the payment of sums under five dollars in specie—but is there none providing punishment for passing or receiving such bills?"

We answer: there is no law "providing punishment for passing or receiving such bills" of the banks of this State, for the above named purposes. We believe that but few will ask that small bills from other States be received in payment for taxes. The Gazette says:

"We all know, there are no small bills of our own banks in circulation, or scarcely any—they have been withdrawn—and the law prohibits the issue of any more. That being the case, the county treasurer will have no small bills issued by the Ohio incorporated banks, or next to none, offered in payment of taxes, and we have shown that the law makes it unlawful for the tax-payer to pass to him, and for him to receive any other bills less than five dollars. These provisions must have escaped Mr. Hamer's notice, or he could

not have made the publication he has.—Under this law, we ask how can the county treasurer receive small bills for any amount due for county, township or school purposes? He dare not do it."

Mr. Hamer did not say that small bills of other states could be received. There are yet many small bills of this state in circulation, and Mr. Hamer said that the treasurer dare not refuse to receive them in payment of county, township and school taxes. It appears from the following that Judge Swan agrees with Mr. Hamer on the subject.

From the Muskingum Valley.

DEMOCRATIC EDITORS, SEND THIS ROUND.—Most of the Federal County Treasurers of this State have officially advertised that they will require all taxes under five dollars to be paid in Coin. This has come under the eye of the State Treasurer. We have it from the most responsible authority, that if the county Treasurers will harass and distress the people by requiring coin, it will be exacted of such as do, at the State Treasury.

This is right. Mr. Whitehill, Treasurer of the State, although a decided whig, despises the game some of the county Treasurers of his party are playing.

T. L. Hamer, and Judge Swan, of Columbus, two of the ablest Jurists of the west, agree decidedly in opinion, that the law about which the whigs are making so much noise, has no reference to the kind of funds to be collected, save 'as dues to the State,' and therefore all that is required of the county Treasurers is to pay State dues in bills of five dollars and upwards.

This is the position we took early in the spring, and are now happy in being sustained by sound legal judgements.

WHIG MEETINGS.

The whig papers have become notorious for their exaggerated accounts of the numbers at their carousals. They say there were one hundred thousand at their late meeting at Dayton. It is estimated by democrats who had as good opportunities as the whigs for judging, that there were not more than twenty-five thousand, and one-third of them democrats. At Chillicothe they say that there were fifty thousand. The Chillicothe Advertiser estimates the number of men, women and children present, at six or eight thousand. Their estimates generally vary from five to ten times the number present.

BANK RAGS FOR AMERICANS, AND GOLD AND SILVER FOR THE BRITISH.

It is now well understood that the operation of the banking system has the effect of keeping the balance of trade between England and America continually against us, and that the English take nothing but coin in payment of this balance, leaving the shipbuilders to circulate among the American people until the specie is all drawn from the banks in this way, when we (but not the British,) suffer by the breaking of banks. Notwithstanding this system has brought the States immensely in debt to England. The whigs are opposed to any change; hence they are appropriately called "British Whigs."

WATCH THE BALLOT BOXES.

A letter written to the editor of the Globe, from a town in Vermont, after the late election, stated that on counting the ballots in the box it appeared that there were several more votes than there were names registered by the clerk. The following from the Boston Post will account for such accidents, and furnish a useful hint to democrats:

"The feds of Maine have been improving upon the hint received from their brethren in Philadelphia: 'NAYLORISM!—Just as the presiding officer in a certain federal town in Oxford county, was proceeding to receive the votes of the people there, a DEMOCRAT demanded that the ballot box should be examined,—when, behold! SEVEN FEDERAL VOTES WERE DISCOVERED IN IT!'"

EXCHANGE.

Nothing seems to us more nonsensical than the talk of some of the whig papers about exchanges—that "it is the duty of government to regulate them, so that merchants will not have to cart their specie from one end of the union to the other," &c. Now it is no more the duty of government to furnish channels of exchange than to provide the farmer with means for conveying his produce to market. The merchant pays his debts with money. The farmer pays his with grain. If government should transport one, it should transport both. The merchants might as well ask government to transport his goods as his money. All government can do is to furnish proper protection to those who undertake the "exchange business," as it does to all other kinds of business; and exchanges will best be transacted without the interference of government in the matter. We would have most glorious times if government could do every thing for us. It is not strange, however, that the advocates of monarchy should expect much from government. In monarchies whatever of good or evil exists, generally comes from the governors; and those in our country who are prejudiced in favor of monarchy will naturally look for much at the hands of public officers; but where the people are themselves the government, they will sooner or later learn to rely entirely upon their own industry, perseverance and economy for prosperity, and to look to their public servants only for protection in their pursuits.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.

Gideon Dunham says that, if elected, he will vote for a reduction of the salary of members of the Legislature to two dollars per day. You must bid lower Mr. Dunham, else you will not have an opportunity to vote on the question. Unless you come down to one dollar and fifty cents, the people will be loth to accept your services.

67 The Ripley Telegraph, speaking of the Russellville meeting, says, "we are warranted in pronouncing the affair almost a failure."

Take a little hard cider, Mr. Edwards.

The following is the news brought by the last mail from Maine. It will be seen that the whigs have commenced "crowing" a little too early, and that Chapman may yet out-crow them.

From the Bay State Democrat of Sept. 19.

MAINE ELECTION.

The result is still in doubt, and the scattering votes begin to appear more numerous than was expected; there were 14 in Carmel and 15 in Dresden. There is no choice of a member of Congress in the Oxford district, the Democratic vote being about equally divided between Parris and Littlefield. There is no choice in the Washington and Hancock district, and the same doubt in regard to the Penobscot district.

The Senate is, of course, "Whig," as the Cumberland vote decides that matter. The House will depend for its political complexion on the elections next Monday to fill vacancies. Yesterday we stated that if the Federal party were to be believed, the Feds had carried every thing. The complexion of things is somewhat changed to-day. The Federalists are not so sanguine of success, and the facts do not bear them out in their boasts. The following table exhibits the true state of the vote by counties, so far as we have been able to obtain it, relying in most cases on Federal authority: 1840.

	Fairfield.	Kent.
York	5420	4530
Cumberland	6508	6679
Kennebec	3880	7002
Penobscot, 44 towns, including majorities	4369	4206
Waldo do do	4838	2496
Piscataquis	1159	1 83
Lincoln	5176	6322
Oxford, 30 towns	4365	2722
Hancock, 25 towns	2177	2440
Washington, 34 towns	2079	2239
Somerset, 24 towns	2385	3303
Franklin	2042	1817
	44,408	44,679

The majority for Kent (whig) is now only 271, and the towns to be heard from, including the county of Aroostook, gave a majority of 423 for Fairfield (dem.) in 1838.

We have recently conversed with intelligent gentlemen from Maine, who assure us that Maine will give her electoral vote for Martin Van Buren. In November the Democrats will rally to a man; they have resolved to triumph, and THEY WILL.

67 We have given in our table of the Maine election the vote of Piscataquis county as stated in the Whig prints, but the Eastern Argus gives the returns from all but one town, which add up 1,197 for Fairfield, to 1,128 for Kent, being a majority of 69 for Fairfield, instead of 69 for Kent.

TEXAS.—Accounts from Texas state that the Indians and Mexicans have commenced hostilities, in conjunction, against the Texans. At Victoria they killed several of the inhabitants and burnt the houses. At Linnville, on the 8th ult. the Indians and 1000 Mexicans entered the town and after killing several persons and taking some prisoners they burnt the town. Some of the inhabitants escaped.

SHIPWRECKS.—The eastern papers contain accounts of the wreck of the ship Lord William Bentick, from London, and the Lord Castlereagh, from Karriek, both with troops on board, off Bombay harbor. 28 of the crew and officers of the former, 7 passengers out of 11, and 65 soldiers, were lost, and only 70 of the 200 persons on board the Lord Castlereagh were saved.

The Indian massacres of the inhabitants of Florida are still continued.

An examination of Miss Elliott's School will take place next Monday, at ten o'clock, at the Presbyterian Church. The friends of education are invited to attend.

CANAL TOLLS.

The returns of the Collectors of canal tolls in this State show that there has been \$18,117 30 more collected during the month of Aug. this year than during the same month last year. Notwithstanding the whig cry of "hard times," figures show an increase of business on our canals, which, according to the prediction of Thomas Ewing, were ere this time to become "a solitude."

For the Democratic Standard.

Russellville, Sept. 28, 1840.

MR. EDITOR: I take the liberty of sending an account of the great Federal Con Skin Meeting held in this place to day: the number present amounted to the overwhelming number of "73," all told. This is counting girls, boys and babies; but by the whig mode of ciphering, this number will be 7,300. They had made calculations of thousands being present. Circulars were addressed to all of their leading men in this and the adjoining counties. Bills were struck, telling the people that the "tallest pole" would be raised in all the land. For days before hand, they had been working at their pole, and by daylight this morning they commenced with block and pulley at it. Now to make the best of it, it is a gawky looking concern; so spliced up with bolts and bars of iron, that it reminds one of a cut throat person, fastened down with bolts and chains to prevent his escaping. After hours of incessant toil and labor, they succeeded in raising it, and it looked for all the world like a lean ill favored man in the last stage of the consumption. With the aid of a score of abolitionists, they finally succeeded in ramming it tight and tracing it up with a rope walk of ropes! then up went the "red flannel flag," accompanied with a yell that was intended for a hurrah, but which sounded more like a stuck pig on his best legs than any thing else. "Red flannel," did I say? yes, it is but too true: they have emptied the stores in town of that article, and the ladies, lord bless them, go from store to store with the piteous interrogatory "have you got any red flannel?" The answer is, "No man, just sold the last for the Harrison flag!" Their flag has the following inscription on it. "Free Democracy, the spirit of '73" which serves very well to gull idiots and little children into the belief that they are the democrats; but every sensible man knows that there is about as much democracy in their party as there is wool upon a hog's back. Having left a guard around the pole, for fear of the nasty locofocos, the "immortal 73" proceeded to the woods, but such was the immense size of the crowd that the woods would not hold it; so they one and all tottered into a "Church" hard by and here their speakers commenced; first in abusing little Van, who they knew as much about as the man in the moon; and secondly, in lauding the 2nd Julius Caesar to the skies, and making him appear so faultless and pure that the Angels were no touch to him. After spouting, kicking, and working themselves into an agony, they concluded by going to "liquor."

WO HAW, TIP.

THE RECEPTION OF MR. TYLER—OLD TIP SENT OFF—A SPLENDID FAILURE—OHIO SAFE—FEDERAL HUMBUGGERY OVER.

To-day, [Friday,] was to be the great assemblage of "original Jacksonmen" in this goodly city. But alas! slack-a-day!! The thing is all over with humbuggery. Harrison was to be here—Tyler was to be here, and all the world was to be here to see the show.

On Tuesday Harrison arrived here from Circleville—on Wednesday he was sent off for reasons which are whispered here to be that his appearance and conduct required that he should be sent home!—he left. On Thursday evening, [yesterday,] Tyler arrived. He was received out of the city by about 150 "original Jacksonmen," headed by that old gray-headed man, Alfred Kelley, assisted by Mr. Neil! After the address by Kelley, and reply by Mr. Tyler, a Tip SONG was sung! The procession then came into town, and landed at the national hotel—247 in procession—another address and reply made, and the affair stopped for Thursday.

To-day, Friday, the procession again formed and about 7 or 800, all told, marched to the ground out of town. The idea of "original Jackson men," after this, will be a song sure enough. The procession was made up of old blue bellied Federalists, little boys and women! Our paper goes to press—and we close. It is all over with whiggery in Ohio! Democrats, there is no mistake.—Statesman.

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

We have received several letters, informing us that the Feds deny that Mr. Lincoln ever delivered his speech in reply to Ogle, or that any such speech was ever published in the National Intelligencer.

Not being able to procure National Intelligencers of that date sufficient to supply the demand, we inform our friends that Mr. Lincoln's speech was published in that paper of the 28th July last.

Upon this fact, we will back our friends throughout the Union, in betting